

Indian Chieftain.

1850 Per Year in Advance

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VINITA, IND. TER., MAR. 25, 1897.

CAPT. A. S. McKENNA, of the Dawes commission came up from Muskogee Tuesday night, and returned yesterday. He was joined here by Gen. Armstrong; Col. Cabanis arrived Sunday. It is not likely that Senator Dawes will come to the Territory soon.

From present indications the Indian appropriation bill carrying a provision for the abolition of tribal courts in this territory, passed during the closing hours of the last congress, will soon become a law. The bill passed the lower house of congress last Saturday, practically as it came from the last congress and without debate. It is stated that the reason Mr. Cleveland did not sign the bill during his term of office was because the clerk did not reach the white house in time with it, as it was the 4th of March, inauguration day, and the procession started at 11 o'clock for the capitol.

Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the investigation of Agent Dickson, it may be put down as a fact that no other agent who in such a capacity may visit this country in the future will attempt to prostitute the public service by making it a practice to accept all the bribes offered. And it may be stated with equal certainty that a number of our citizens will be a little slow hereafter in offering to purchase favors from representatives of a department of the government. The difference in giving and receiving a bribe is insignificant in the eyes of the law, but by common consent the wretch who accepts is placed several degrees lower in the scale of human depravity and shame.

The sabbath school lessons for the coming quarter as well as some of those for the present are of unusual interest, as they are taken from the life of Paul, the greatest missionary, teacher and preacher, next to Jesus Christ, of all the ages. Saint Paul, more than any other Christian apostle, of the time of the early church or since, set forth in all its length and breadth and height and depth the plan of salvation proclaimed and set to work by the Christ himself. It is said that Martin Luther, that wonderful man and greatest of all the reformers, was brought to believe in the gospel by the reading of Paul's letters, and that the great protestant reformation sprang most of all from a study of the gospel of Christ as taught by Paul.

THE LIMIT OF CONGRESS

To Proceed in the Matter of Territory Legislation.

The following analysis of the political status of the five civilized tribes in from Mr. W. A. Duncan, of the Cherokee commission, in last week's Arrow:

It has always been a custom of mine to shape my own opinions; and, in weighing the proposal to abolish the Cherokee government to make room for the creation of a state of the Union, I find it impossible to surrender myself into the hands of political doctors who only receipt for our alleged political maladies is composed mainly of some latent ax-grinding element. What else than the light of an independent, well-founded judgment could have been the friendly demon to which Socrates ever turned for guidance of his course; howbeit that monitor with all its providing care, did not tell him the poisonous draught which was in waiting would be an evil to him? Ah cruel, cruel! Thousands of the best among mankind have been forced to drink the fatal cup. To the eye of the man in the moon this planet must look red with the blood of its people. Civilization! a great big James gang.

I am thinking about impending changes. Why such mania for creation of townships? I am in favor of the continued existence of the towns authorized by acts of the national council; but, as one of the owners and sovereigns of the soil, I am opposed to the unrestricted setting apart of lands for townships as proposed by the Dawes commission and approved by some of our own people. Let us see the inwardness of the question, anyhow.

1. Congress has control of all public lands within the limits of the United States, and can dispose of the same as it may deem best.

2. In the exercise of this control, congress may provide for townships on any public lands whether in a territory or a state.

3. But congress has no power to go to the people, whether in state or territory, who hold patents to their lands and order them to give up their property to make townships for the use and benefit of others who wish to own them "for purposes of trade and business." Congress cannot decree that the good neighbors of President McKinley, in Stark county, or those of Senator Platt, in Arkansas, shall give up their patented lands to make townships for an influx of Bohemians, Scandinavians or Italians. Congress, the omnipotent, cannot do that. Even the law of eminent domain is

stripped of its puissance as to an attempt of the kind. Nothing but the law of plunder could avail in such a case.

4. Congress has no power to set apart a foot of Cherokee lands for townships. I'm not talking about physical force; for the United States has enough of that to whip even Spain and clasp the mongrel denizens of Cuba to her national bosom. I am writing about lawful or right power.

a. Because the lands in the Cherokee nation are not public lands of the United States. They have been bought by the Cherokee nation from the United States as witnessed by patent duly executed.

b. Quoting the opinion of Attorney General Devens, the sale of such lands to the Cherokee nation has had the effect of separating them from the public lands of the United States, and vest them in private ownership. This opinion has been fortified by the current of opinion rendered by the courts of the United States.

c. The Cherokee nation is not a territory of the United States in the proper sense of the term; and while it is not a state of the Union nor a foreign state in the sense of the constitution, its character has been defined by the courts as that of a state, possessing municipal powers. In this capacity it has always exercised the functions of a state.

d. Nor can the law of necessity be turned to as a reason for dotting the Cherokee country with townsite reservations. Conditions are different in the Cherokee nation from those in the other of the five tribes. The Chickasaws, Choctaws and Creeks allowed many non-citizens to enter their countries and to build up their towns, and it is now said that those non-citizens have equitable rights that must be provided for in coming to an agreement with the Dawes commission. But in the Cherokee nation no non-citizens have expended their money in the erection of costly buildings or other improvements in the towns. So while it may be necessary, to save the interests of the non-citizen whites in those other nations, by the townsite arrangement which they have made down there, there is no necessity to do the same thing in the Cherokee nation.

For information of the people at large, I desire to say in reply to the inquiry as to why the Bushyhead commission does not do something, how could that commission have done anything when they themselves were at Tahlequah and the Dawes commission in Washington? It was agreed by the two commissions at Muskogee before Christmas that the Dawes commission would meet us at Tahlequah early in January when negotiations would be entered upon. But it seems the Dawes commission was detained at Washington beyond their expectations, while the Bushyhead commission have spent a great deal of time endeavoring to mature a scheme of agreement as to be ready on the return of the Dawes commission to go forward with the business.

Another remark. It is claimed by our enemies that our treaties with the United States are all dead. And worse still, some of our own people appear to have drifted into the same notion. But I am not that way. A lawful contract can never die until all of its conditions have been complied with, even though it should take as long as grass shall grow or water runs to meet those conditions. Hence, the very first thing to be done looking to an agreement with the Dawes commission is an acknowledgment on our part of the United States of our treaties, our patent, our right to self-government, are all, today, in full force and virtue as understood by the Cherokee people when those treaties were made and said patent was executed. We must negotiate as free men, just as so many white men would do if they were in our place. We are not like Ireland under the paw of the British lion, nor like Cuba under the lash of Spain, nor yet like Crete under the hoofs of the "unspeakable Turk." We are a few people, and having rights, we should be "civilized" enough to assert them in the face of our enemies "and the rest of mankind." "The God help those who help themselves." But I opine the gods despise the spirit of a coward and the willingness to be a slave.

Work of the Courts.

The following table shows the work accomplished by the court of this portion of the territory during the past four years:

Persons fined.....	\$22
Persons given jail sentences for selling and introducing liquor.....	30
Persons given penitentiary sentences for introducing and selling liquor.....	51
Persons given penitentiary sentences for introducing and selling liquor.....	140
Persons given penitentiary sentences for introducing and selling liquor.....	127
All other persons given penitentiary sentences.....	37
Total number of persons given jail sentences.....	603
Total number of persons given penitentiary sentences.....	333
Total number of persons convicted of felony.....	936
Total number of persons convicted of misdemeanor.....	430
Total number of persons convicted.....	1366

They are so small that the most sensitive persons take them, they are so effective that the most obstinate cases of constipation, headache and torpid liver yield to them. That is why Dr. Williams' early risers are known as the famous little pills. P. Shannahan.

When your cough is deep indeed, and you wish to be relieved, to the drug store hurry up. Buy Dr. Williams' cough syrup. P. Shannahan, druggist.

MEXICAN SKETCHES.

"THE CHIEFTAIN" MAN TAKES IN A BULL FIGHT.

Utter Lack of Sunday Observance—Few Opportunities for American Labor—How the Natives Subside—Some Random Shots.

SUNDAY, FEB. 28, 1897.

This was our last day in the City of Mexico and it is what a certain portion of the foreign population of the United States desire to convert our Sabbath into, no effort to thwart them should be spared. I refer, of course, to those who in the name of what they denominate "personal liberty" wish to throw off all restraint on the sabbath and give themselves over to the most vicious indulgences.

Sunday is here a holiday and in hardly any sense a holy day. It is true the churches are fairly well attended from four in the morning along until noon. (Visited is a better word in this connection than "attended," for they are going and coming all the time, and while some are on their knees at their devotions others are, generally, walking through the building at will.)

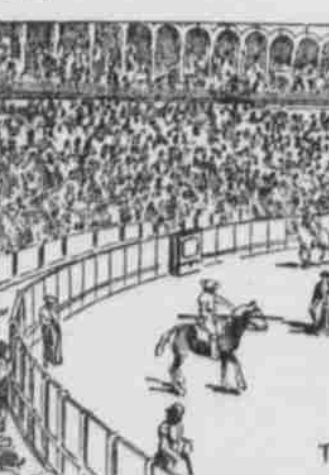
The large stores are not open Sunday but most of the smaller ones are and the plazas and streets are full of vendors of all sorts of



STREET AND NATIVES AT SAN BILLOMO, MEX.

wares, trinkets and fruits predominate. The most tolerable scene of trade is the flower market, situated on one side of the cathedral, and is the brightest spot seen by anyone. A handsome iron pavilion, circular in form has been erected by the authorities and in this, space is allotted to the tradesmen for which they pay a daily tax or rent. The collector was making his rounds during our visit, and while quite a number expostulated with him and appeared to be denying ownership, his replies had the effect of bringing the price—about 40 cents each. Flowers are sold here quite cheap but not at the insignificant prices sometimes quoted—though doubtless the Gringos (Americans) bought at the highest instead of the lowest figure. One side of this mart is devoted to birds and gold fish and it is easily to be imagined that this is the center of attraction for the children. Mexico has a great many birds of beautiful plumage but it is said that in vocal qualities they are greatly surpassed by those of a more northern latitude. A talking parrot was valued at \$10; parakeets very little larger than a snow bird at \$10 a pair.

But to the observance of Sunday: As the congregation emerged from the church it was noticed that a great many had a quarter-sheet poster which they were scanning intently, and the natural inference was it contained notice of church services, information being so given out. Securing one of the bills, our very limited knowledge of Spanish was sufficient to discover it was not a church announcement. "Plaza de Toros de Bucareli" read the first line. To convert "toros" in "taurus" did not even require a glance at the picture which figured later on in the bill, and the only question was, where is this Bucareli bull plaza? At two o'clock we got into an overflowing street car, at a chance, and showing the poster to the conductor got an affirmative, "Si, senior." The prices named were from \$20 for boxes accommodating ten persons, to 30 cents. Arrived at the amphitheatre,



THE BULL FIGHT CITY OF MEXICO

at the suggestion of acquaintances in the city, we purchased \$1.50 seats. If any of our readers ever visit this place we advise them to buy 80 cent seats, as they are exactly the same except are on the sunny side and the occupant, if from this country, will stay a much shorter time and be much better satisfied with himself afterwards. Of the party of Americans numbering more than 100, who visited the bull fights that day (there were two in the city) not one was heard to give an expression to any other effect than that of disgust and of valuable time wasted.

Every occasion must have a president and on the appearance in his private box of the dignitary selected for this day the band began to play and the fighting corps and all the ring attaches, including the crew which hauled out the dead bulls and the wheelbarrow which cleaned up the blood, entered and made a circle of the arena, much like the grand entry at a circus. At an affirmative gesture from the president, a gate opened and a bull trotted into the ring. Repeated endeavors from banderilleros and picadores to stir the old fellow up were unavailing and he was turned out in disgust and another admitted. This seemed to meet the requirements. He charged the picadores with their red cloaks, and to stir him up, aggravate him and add to

his ferocity the banderilleros decked him up with gaudily trimmed spears about a foot and a half in length, having a sharp point and a barb to make them hold. These were inserted, when the bull charged the fighter in the open, two at a time, on either side of the shoulders.

In due time two riders entered the ring armed with prod-poles and mounted on sore backed, skiny ponies which would not sell on the streets of this town for \$2.50 each. The horse being blindfolded this rider was, with the aid of a boy who ran along behind with a whip, finally able to get the poor animal in the way of the bull and it was promptly gored to death. Shouts of approval and cheers showed clearly that this was what the crowd was looking for. Another horse or two was killed in the same manner by this bull, the rider in every case slipping out of his saddle and away from harm, and then the time for dispatching the bull arrived. The matador, armed with a very slender, crooked sword enters the ring and after parleying with the bull until the latter charges him in just the right position, thrusts the weapon through the animal's heart (or endeavors to) vertically. If the swordman's aim has been imperfect the blade is withdrawn and another thrust made, but the bull (contrary to the case of the horse) is never taken

advantage of, but is always faced by his enemy. When the bull goes down an attaché quickly seizes the spinal chord with a knife and the body is hauled out, and the first scene of the afternoon's entertainment (it?) is over. Six bulls and fourteen horses were killed on this particular Sunday. Some of the ladies of our party left at the killing of the first horse and most of the balance followed when the first bull was slain. Wondering if there was any marked variation of the programme the writer stayed until one or two more bulls had been disposed of and then he retired.

In staying at what like a New York drummer who occupied a seat beside him. This fellow said he had been in the republic two months and had been to six bull fights, "in the hope of seeing one of those d— soundrels killed as a reward for their cruelty to the poor horses." The rider is supposed to keep the bull off with his pole, but the fellow does not. If the poor horse does not go down from the first attack he is as quickly as possible subjected to another, for the more blood spilled and misery entailed in the sight of the spectators, the better they are pleased. When one of the fighters on foot got into an uncomfortable situation he promptly made for the fence and leaped over, out of danger.

There is skill in the part played by the swordman and also by the banderilleros, but the expected element of excitement is lacking and there is nothing to compensate for the extreme brutality. Possibly, though, in view of the Carson City episode, us Americans have no very secure ground to stand upon while we criticize, and it is, as reported, President Diaz's brother can make \$6,000 a year as a bull fighter he is more to be respected than one of our state governors.

What is the use in Mexico for an American? The writer could see little for the person whose only capital was his labor, for labor is the only cheap thing in Mexico. A section man works for 75 cents a day in Mexican money and a common laborer in some of the towns,

and in the mines, for 40 or 50 cents. The Mexicans seem to be a nation of beggars, and turn which way you may the impotency meets you, "Un centavo, senior." One cent—a half cent of our money—is the boon craved, but it comes frequently enough to make up its insignificance. The live dogs times harder than the American tramp, for the "hand out" he eats is generally wholesome, while these people eat all sorts of refuse and live in the most primitive houses.

There is work for civil engineers and those who are skilled in mining and similar callings, and also for railroaders, wages being very good and living not much higher than in the United States. Very strangely, while wheat is worth \$7.00 a bushel, you can buy as large a loaf of bread for five cents as you can in Vinita. Rent is very high.

While on the subject of living it may not be out of place to recount our first dinner experience at the restaurant in our hotel—always under separate management. Having breakfasted late and eaten plentifully of fruit we were quite moderate in our order. It was as follows: Three plates of soup; 3 fish, apparently smelt; two slices of beefsteak about the size of a Boston cracker; one cup of tea; three or four radishes the size of a lead-pen

and 1 or 2 inches long. Price charged \$2.16.

It looked rather "steep" and from the tone and gestures of the hotel porter who came in and acted as interpreter, and because he went and looked at a tariff sheet, we suspected that we were getting a "steep." A day or two later the suspicion was confirmed. The interpreter brought the subject up in broken English and profanity, saying that Boniface, to whom he applied a vile epithet very common in the United States, "stole that money." But we had changed dining houses and took our meals six or seven blocks away.

Tropical fruits grow in profusion and are delicious as many luscious oranges can be bought for a cent and a half each, though generally of a smaller size than sold in this country. They have a dozen different fruits we know nothing about, some of which, after tasting, we cared to know nothing about. A cantaloupe which would sell here for five cents, a dealer modestly asked 35 cents for (17 1/2 in our money), and a pineapple was worth 16.

One thing the Mexican does know and that is how to utilize water and the fall of the land over which it flows, and it is worth his life to him. Wherever you find water you find population. It is said, in levity, that a Mexican can run water up hill. He certainly can come as near doing so as the laws of gravitation will admit. You will see a hillside cut with three or four ditches, each in turn to be closed as the one above is reached by the head of water.

All the farming methods employed in this country are as old as the fields of Boaz in which Ruth gleaned. A field which a farmer in this country would turn in four or five days with one span of horses or mules had seven oxen and a pair of mules, and a man and a sleepy peon and was it not for the fact that they plow and plant the year around would hardly get a crop this season.

To those Cherokees, Dr. Harris and others, who off and on talk of forming a colony in Mexico and buying a large tract of land, the writer's advice is, on your lives don't you do it. The hardship, to say the least, of privations required to produce a living would cost the lives of half your colonists the first year.

In sections of the country mines of fabulous wealth exist, but like most all good things they are, to all appearances, pretty tightly staked down. Very seductive stories are told of the profits of coffee raising in the country to the east and south of the city, notably on the line of the Vera Cruz railway, but as one of our sleepers was too long for the curves of that road we were reluctantly compelled to forego a visit. I believe J. M. Hall and J. Forsyth, of Tulsa, have invested in Mexican coffee plantations and the industry is attracting a great many Americans.

The City of Mexico is in many respects a delightful place of abode. The climate is all that could be desired, the average summer temperature for fifteen years being given at 64. For 3 or 4 hours in the middle of the day it is very hot in the sun, but in the shade is as comfortable as could be wished. At night a pair of blankets are needed.

I said the only cheap thing in Mexico was labor. It is a mistake: Hack hire is cheaper than anywhere in the world that I ever heard of. The price is 50c, 75c, and \$1 an hour, graduated by the quality of the turnout. They count half hours, so four persons may ride 30 minutes in a third class cab for 6 1/4 cents each. The classification to which each belongs is shown by a tin flag three or four inches square painted, blue for first, yellow second and red third class. If engaged, the flag is turned down; if open to engagement it stands up. The hackmen of all three classes are busy most of the time, an object lesson which it seems as though the carriage companies in our cities, that charge \$1 an hour in our money, might study with profit.

THE RETURN TRIP. Few stops were made on the return trip and the pleasantest one, though short, was not in Mexico at all but at San Antonio, Texas, with its historic old Alamo, and the memories of Crockett, Bowie and Travis who died in its gallant defense. The town, too, which has all these years been the home of Madam Candelaria, the single survivor of the slaughter, it could hardly be otherwise that soil



which was bathed in the blood of such heroes should see a grand city grow thereon. At San Antonio, too, the customs officers who had boarded our train at Eagle Pass, concluded their inspection and left us, the Pullman porters had ceased receiving Mexican money for our meals and the Mexican excursion was over.

Four days, lacking a few hours, from the time we left the Mexican capital Vinita was reached and during that time twenty hours were consumed in stops. Pretty good time for a run of 1000 miles, grades and curves on the mountains considered.

Wanted agents, to sell in all parts of the United States, toilet articles of the highest grade. For further particulars address Parolan Toilet Co., 120 Michigan.

I am changing a big stock of dry goods, clothing and shoes into a small pile of money, but doing it rapidly. Come in and get some of the pie. W. R. Badgett.

INDIAN BILL FEATURES.

Dawes Commission—Federal Control in the Territory—Sectarian Schools.

Washington, March 20.—The Indian appropriation bill which passed the house today carries \$25,000 for the expenses of the Dawes commission and not only extinguishes the tribal courts, but gives the president a veto power over the acts of their councils. The passage working this notable change is as follows:

"That on and after January 1, 1898, the United States courts in said territory shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over all civil causes in law and equity thereafter instituted and all criminal causes for the punishment of any offense committed after the passage of this act by any person in said territory, and the United States commissioners in said territory shall have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction already conferred upon them by existing laws of the United States as respects all persons and property in said territory; and the laws of the United States and the state of Arkansas in force in the territory shall apply to all persons therein, irrespective of race, said courts exercising jurisdiction thereof as now conferred upon them in the trial of like causes. And any citizen of any one of said tribes otherwise qualified who can speak and understand the English language may serve as a juror in any said courts. That said commission shall continue to exercise all authority heretofore conferred on it by law to negotiate with the five tribes, and any agreement made by it with any one of said tribes, when ratified, shall operate to suspend any provisions of this act, in conflict therewith, as to said nation. That on and after January 1, 1898, all acts, ordinances and resolutions of the council of either of the aforesaid five tribes shall be certified immediately upon their passage to the president of the United States and shall not take effect, if disapproved by him, or until thirty days after their passage: Provided, that this act shall not apply to resolutions for adjournment, or any acts, or resolutions, or ordinances in relation to negotiations with commissioners heretofore appointed to treat with said tribes."

This paragraph of the bill fixes the status of many of the half breeds of the territory. That all children born of a marriage between a white man and an Indian woman by blood and not by adoption, and who is at this time recognized by the tribe shall have the same rights and privileges to the property of the tribe to which the mother belongs, either by blood or descent, as any other member of the tribe, and no prior act of congress shall be construed as to debar such children such right."

One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the completion of the survey of the Indian Territory, and for a survey of the lands of the Chickasaw nation, I. T., \$141,500 is appropriated to be immediately available.

Secretary is directed by the bill to use the money heretofore appropriated for providing homes in the Indian Territory for the absentee Wyandotte Indians in locating homes for them upon any lands that may be available and suitable for such purposes, except that out of the money appropriated, R. B. Armstrong of Kansas City, Kas., is to be paid \$1,000 for his services and expenses already incurred in and about such matters in behalf of the Indians.

The deficiency bill carries these items of interest to the Indian Territory: "To pay the salaries and expenses of the judges, district attorneys, marshals, clerks, commissioners and constables of the United States courts in the Indian Territory, \$45,000. To pay three deputy clerks of the Indian Territory, one at Muskogee, one at South McAlester and one at Ardmore, at the rate of \$1,200 per annum each, for services from March 31, 1895, to June 30, 1897, \$5,100."

Judge Springer a few days since appointed as jury commissioners Dr. O. Bagby of Vinita, H. R. Gill of Fairland and Joe M. Lahay. They are directed to meet tomorrow for the purpose of making up juries for the October term.

Town Lot Sale.

Notice is hereby given that town lot sales will be held at the following places on the dates named: Adair, Ind. Ter., April 15, 1897. Chouteau, Ind. Ter., April 16, 1897. Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter., April 17, 1897. All persons holding certificates of first and second instalments be prepared make further payments on the same. And they are requested to make the payments before noon on dates named. All transfer of lots must be reported to me at Vinita, I. T., as no certificates will be changed on date of sale. Tickets must be endorsed by two persons. T. A. CHANDLER, Town Commissioner.

E. E. Turner, of Compton, Mo., writes us that after suffering from piles for seventeen years, he completely cured them by using three boxes of DeWitt's witch hazel salve. It cures eczema and severe skin diseases. P. Shannahan.

At Auction. I will sell the imported English Shire horse, Lord Carrington, on the first Saturday in April, at 1 o'clock, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on the streets of Vinita. J. K. Clay.

Livery, Feed, Sale, 'Bus

...And Transfer Stable...

COUCH & RAINES, Proprietors.

Has J. D. baggage orders left at Cobb or Green hotels will receive prompt attention. "Excellent Rigs at Reasonable Rates."

The highest claim for other tobacco is "Just as good as Durham." Every old smoker knows there is none just as good as

Blackwell's BULL DURHAM Smoking Tobacco

You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

OLIVER BAGBY, President.

J. O. HALL, Vice-President.

H. C. COOK, Cashier.

First National Bank,

VINITA, IND. TER.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$94,000.00.

Your Business Solicited.

DIRECTORS:

S. S. Cobb, Oliver Bagby, B. F. Fortner, G. W. Beck, E. N. Ratcliff, M. E. Milford, W. A. Graham, J. O. Hall, W. E. Halsell, E. B. Frayer, H. C. Cook.

Now is Your Time to Buy

LUMBER.

Note these prices for a short time:

Dimension, Boxing, Sheating and Fencing, Dressed One Side, at.... \$1.25 Pr 100

TERMS CASH—Nothing Charged at Above Figures

P. G. BROWNING.

Leading Lumber Dealer of the Cherokee Nation.

CASH WANTED

FOR

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Spring Goods, Farm Implements, Furniture, Beds.

Wagon Material, Iron and Steel, Farm Wagons, Paints and Oils, Spring Mattresses.

Wagons Built to Order.

Housekeepers' Outfits a Specialty.

Good Goods Not at Cost, But Goods Cheap for Cash.

D. S. Cumming, Adair, I. T.

Show a Full Line of Coffins, Caskets & Trimmings.

W. W. MILLER,

Hardware, * Stoves, * Tinware.

...ALL GARDEN IMPLEMENTS...

Full Line of Builders' Hardware, Blacksmith and Wagon Makers' Material.

COMPLETE FURNITURE STORE In Connection with SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS.

COFFINS AND BURIAL CASES Of every description.

DONT GET LEFT THE KATY FLYER A NEW FAST TRAIN

VIA THE MKT

DAILY AND SUNDAY TO CHICAGO ST. LOUIS AND PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE NORTH AND EAST ALSO TO TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Galveston University

John T. Gunter, General Livery Stable.

People's Meat Market. *EAST OF TRACK.* J. H. BAILEY, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Sausages, Poultry, Lard and Everything to Tempt the Appetite.